D

ABBET'S THEATRE-8:15-Cind The Girl I Left Behind Me. AMERICAN THEATRE-8:15-Wan ATLANTIC GARDEN, 52 and 54 Bowery-10 a. m. to 10 p. m.-Concert and Vaudeville.

BIJOU THEATRE-8:15-Wille BROADWAY THEATRE-S-Utopia, Limited. CASINO-8:15-Girofle-Girofla. COLUMBUS THEATRE-8:15-Blue Jeans. DALY'S THEATRE-8:15-Shore Acres. EDEN MUSEE-11 a. m. to 11 p. m.-World in Wax. EMPIRE THEATRE-8:15-Sowing the Wind. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-S-Margaret Fleming GARDEN THEATRE-8:15-1402

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE S.15 Evans and Hoey HARRIGAN'S THEATRE S:15 The Sleep Walke HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8-30-Rival Candidates. IRVING PLACE THEATRE-8:15-Helrathnest. KOSTER & BIAL'S-S-Vaudeville. LYCEUM THEATRE-8:30-The Amazons

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Day and Evening-NEW METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE-8-L'Africaine. PALMER'S THEATRE-8:15-The Butterflies PROCTOR'S THEATRE-2 to 10:30 p. m.-Vaudeville. STAR THEATRE 8:15 Rip Van Winkle.

14TH STREET THEATRE-S-Rory of the Hill URTH-AVE. 0 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.-The Tiffany

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New-York Daily Tribune FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1894.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign .- Emperor William is said to have taken a leading part in arranging the betrothal of the Czarewitch and Princess Alix of Hesse, Princess Josephine, daughter of the Count of Flanders, and Prince Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, will be married at Brussels on May === There were bomb explosions in Liege, Belgium, and at Posaro, Italy. ==== Cholera is epidemic in certain cities of West Russia.

Domestic.-The Chamber of Commerce and Lexow Rapid Transit bills will be considered tomorrow by the Senate in Committee of the Whole; the Legislature will adjourn this week if the important bills pending are acted on, := It is reported that Prince and Princess Colonna have been reconciled, and that the Princess will soon rejoin her husband in Europe. eral" Kelly predicted a "baptism of blood" for et of Mr. Little, the expert accountant, on the books of the Reading Railroad and Coal and Iron Companies was made public. - The steamer Los on the California coast; no lives were lost

City and Suburban.-William D. Lohmann, the defaulting cashier of the Brooklyn Excise Department, was arrested in Toronto, Canada. A burglar who was shot and killed while escaping through a store window at Nyack proved to be a well-known business man of the town, == Extracts from Otto Kempner's bi-= Rebellious school trustees of the Twelfth Ward were summoned to appear before the Board of Education. - The Rev. Drs. Mac-Arthur and Enton preached sermons favoring voman suffrage. === Ex-Judge Nelson J. Waterbury died. - The fifty-eighth anniversary of the Protestant Episcopal Missionary

Society for Seamen was celebrated. The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Occasional light showers; fair most of the day. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 63 degrees; lowest, 47; average, 54.

There is no question of the right of the Board of Education to deal as it is dealing with the Twelfth Ward school trustees. The trustees, it seems, nominated Joseph J. Casey as principal of Grammar School No. 83, but the Board of Education, not thinking the selection a good one, appointed William B. Friedberg. who was acting as principal of a downtown school. Thereupon the trustees refused to recognize Mr. Friedberg, and in consequence they have been summoned before the Board to explain. The Board has full power under the law to take charge of the school. It is not only acting within its rights, but its action seems designed to keep the school in question from political influence which could not but be de-

Speaker Crisp and various other Democratic Representatives will find food for reflection in ended before the betrothal of another grandthe graphic description given in another column by ex-Congressman James Buchanan, of Trenton, of the scene in the List Congress when Speaker Reed began to count as present Democratic members who were in their seats right before his eyes. Mr. Crisp was amazed at the coolness and audacity of the act, and Breckinridge, of Kentucky, frantically denounced it as "revolutionary." Who would have thought then that in four years the Democrats themselves would be doing, in a little different way. the precise thing they were so roundly denounce ing? Truly Time has a wonderful power in evening things up!

Everybody who knows William R. Grace, sometime Mayor of New-York, knows, of course, that self-seeking is not one of his prombent traits. But if his fellow-citizens should at any time undertake to call him from the rent of private life, Mr. Grace is not the man to refuse to answer, "Here am I." In an interview on Saturday the ex-Mayor declared tions, and that they must have money in order that if his own wishes are consulted in the matter he "will not be the next Mayor" of New-York. Characteristic modesty, of course! But he didn't stop there. Oh, no! "If there is to be a union of all the anti-Tammany forces," he added. "I should consider that it would be unnecessary for me to be the candidate." That has the true Grace flavor. Conversely, in some Duke of Saxe-Coburg, connected by blood and than nothing. Because they are idle and want

not shrink! He's not that sort of man.

deal of work must be done in the next few days if adjournment is to be reached the present week. Ballot reform, rapid transit and the group of reform bills affecting this city are among the measures which are still to be acted on. A cancus is to be held this evening by the Republican Senators to consider a number of these bills. The reports as to the probable action that will be taken are exceedingly gratifying. The good work of the Assembly, it is said, will be indersed, excepting some minor details of the Bi-Partisan Police bill, which have become the subject of unsavory rumors since the adjournment of the Assembly caucus last week. It is to be hoped, however, that our friends in both branches of the Legislature will rise to the requirements of the situation and allow nothing to prevent harmonious effort in this city. That is the main purpose of this bill; everything else is incidental.

NEW REBEL RAIDS. The economy which this Democratic Congress. practices has curious variations. Like the economy of the preceding Democratic Congress, It contrives to starve the public service in many directions, and at the same time to increase the appropriations. Everybody will recall what Mr. Reed, with exquisite irony, has described as the "pious self-denying ordinance" with which the Democrats of the LHd Congress began their vicious onslaught upon the public treasury. They denounced the Republican List Congress with bitter invective as a "billion-dolfar Congress," and then proceeded with one secord to grab after the public money until they had made their appropriations several hundred thousand dollars in excess of those which they so violently censured. They did not repeat in this Congress their "pious self-denying ordinance," but they are repeating with great enthusiasm their attacks upon the Treasury. Not that their protestations of economy have ceased. On the contrary, individually they are loud in proclamations of a purpose to reduce public expenditures, and the way they are reducing them is by starving the service in a dozen directions to save a paltry penny, while passing dishonest rebel war claims five times as great. They have not the money to make necessary additions to the Navy. They are for poor to pay the clerks of the Postoilice Department a decent salary for labors unduly severe and trying. They cannot afford to maintain the West Point Academy in a proper state of efficiency. They have to be drubbed all over the floor of Congress before they will consent to pay the perty sum of \$50,000 to keep the typhoid fever out of the New-York Postoffice Building. They require a fight and encounter a defeat be fore they will allow the fraternal and behave lent newspapers to avail themselves of a law passed as much for their benefit as for that of other journals. They are too absolutely poot to pay the postage to foreign countries on Government publications actually paid for. These are examples of their economies, reinforced with intense ander against the claims of menwho have offered their bodies to be shot at in defence of the Nation's life for a poor little pension of \$12 n month or less, to save them in their old and lonely days from the public poor

But when it comes to allowing a rebel raid on the Treasury, then all at once they discover that this is a rich country which can afford to pay its debts, and which ought not to ask its citizens to suffer losses on its account without remuneration. On every "private-bill day" these rebel war claims appear as thick as flies in a molasses jug. The public cannot realize how vast is the amount of these claims, nor how viciously they are being pressed, nor how recklessly they are being passed. A compilation of them was made by the Treasury Department about a year ago, from which it appears that their exact sum total is \$174.821. than eighty millions are for cotton claims. Nearly sixty millions are for stores and supplies. The origin of these claims is substantially the same in all cases. Federal armies in found it convenient when in a hostile country, as armies have a way of doing, to call upon the people in the neighborhood for a few tens of hay, or barrels of beef, or bales of cotton, or tifications and the preservation of life. And now along come the children and the grandchildren of the people from whom these supplies were taken, with warm protestations of the lovalty of their ancestors, and of an abiding faith in the generosity of a great and good Government for which their fathers fought and bled and died. Nothing can be more reckless than the manner in which this Democratic Congress is allowing these false and absurd claims. They are unblushing steals, and the men who are promoting and passing them, so far as the morality of their proceedings is concerned, might just as well be making midnight raids on a bank or "lifting" purses in a crowded shop.

RADICALS AND EGYALTY

The English Radicals have had manners and are wanting, not only in respect to royalty, but also in good sense. Their motion for the abolition of the Dake of Saxe-Coburg's annuity jarred upon the wedding music and betrothal congratulations in Germany. Sir William Harcourt declared that a more inauspicious moment could not have been chosen for an ungracious act. Mr. Balfour agreed fully with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and deplored an objectless debate initiated at a most inopportune moment. They were both right, for English royalty was at that time making a brave display on the Continent. The Queen was at Coburg the central figure in a royal marriage of two of her grandchildren, and hardly had the revels child, Princess Alix of Hesse, to the heir to all the Russias was announced by another grandson, the Emperor of Germany. In consequence of these matrimonial combinations royal stock was looking up all around the circle of European dynasties. It was not a favorable moment for the Radicals in the Commons to make Duke of Edinburgh had found a job abroad in the business of reigning and consequently

should be deprived of his English annuity. Mr. Labouchere and his associates, of course, had plausible arguments to present in favor of their motion. The Queen's sen as the Duke of Saxe-Coburg had an income of \$150,000, and his Russian wife had money of her own. They did not need \$50,000 a year in addition from the British Treasury. The Duke had practically become a German sovereign and had ceased to all the blessings and opportunities of thirty take interest in English affairs. The usual plea for a royal grant was that English princes were under obligations to fulfil certain social functo make a certain amount of display. Labouchere contended that this argument could not fustify grants to foreign rulers whose functions were performed exclusively abroad. Here he may have overshot the mark. The Duke of Edinburgh in England would be a superfluous royal personage of no particular utility. As the

And it is a great satisfaction to know that if functions more important to England than any are thus compelled to divide the loss and the cost

there A Southern Democrat last week was dis-"it is a very delightful privilege." The same new dignities. If the Prince-Consort had been alive, the Ducal throne would have gone to him The Prince of Wales had renounced the rights of succession for himself and his children, and | even if consequences of Democratic unwisdom accordingly the Duke of Edinburgh had the privilege of inheritance. The Radicals in raising the money question indirectly attacked the inherited the title through him. Nothing could on their part in the interest of honest elections have been more offensive to the Queen, or less about which party interest should be conlish people, who have always regarded her alli-Consort as an ideal royal marriage.

The Radicals deserved fewer votes than they received for their ill-timed and ill-judged motion. Their demonstration against royalty was made under most unfavorable conditions for resulted in the abandonment of party lines and the union of the two sides of the Commons in defence of the rights and dignity of the Throne. English royalty will not endure always, but while it lasts it is the will of the people that it should not be a half-starved, ill-dressed, shabbygenteel affair, but a well-maintained institution, with stately ceremonials and a dignified aspect and with influence and authority on the Continent. The cutting down of the Duke of Edinburgh's income in consequence of his inheritance through his German father would have been a petty bit of meanness. That is the wrong way of opening the way for that progressive democratic republic, which "The Spectator" declared after Garfield's death was destined to come some day in England.

THE RILL FOR SCHOOL REFORM.

The members of the Board of Education are iow unatimous in their approval of the bill for hanges and reforms in the public schools of recently to urge the passage of this measure. The action of the Board of Education, though tardy, is in the right direction. If it had been foreign theorie taken earlier this bill would probably be a law now. It is a measure which a commission appointed last year by special act to revise the school laws of the city formulated after a careful investigation, and it embodies substantially the same plan which was proposed several years ago by Frederick W. Devoe, when he was a School Commissioner. The Tribune at that | time recommended this plan as a judicious and necessary reform

The opposition to the bill appears to come mainly from the school trustees of several wards, as these trustees take the view that their powers will be seriously curtailed by the proposed law This is true of the large wards of the city. where the trustees under the present law have Board of Education does not deprive the trusees of the appointment of teachers, as originally intended. It permits the trustees to retain all the functions that they now possess. But the city under the amended bill is divided into school districts, each of which is to contain not more than three schools, for which there will be three trustees. It is thought that this will make the total number of trustees about 150, against 120 under the present law. A distribution of this sort will enable the Board of Education to continue the present trustees, and the school inspectors, whose office is abolished by the bill as unnecessary, may be reappointed

as trustees when this is desirable. which now pervades the methods of positions of trustees less sought for by petty Board of Education will retain the appointment of principals upon the recommendation of trus other things useful for the construction of for Board of Education has been much disturbed over the recent passage of an obnoxious bill. bill will bring better prices, at least for a time, which practically put in the hands of the local trustees the appointment of principals. Such a scheme is undoubtedly injurious and mischievous, and should never have become a law. Nevertheless, it was no worse than was to be expected under the existing condition of the school laws of this city. These laws represent a patchwork that is the accumulation of a century of school legislation. And this legislation has made the Pubne School Department a kind of circumfocution office, in which there is not sufficient system of an effective sort, and in which the responsibility is not established with sufficient clearness. It is not to be wondered at that the keen scent of the Tammany politicians should discover things that would be to their advantage in such patchwork legislation. It is only surprising that the schools have not become completely demoralized by such conditions. Trustees who have the inter est of the public schools at heart and are not striving for mere petty advantages should unfte their influence with that of the Board of Education in favor of the proposed law, and the people of New-York will have reason to congratulate themselves if the plan proposed by the commission which has been investigating our school system shall take its place among our

STRIKES AND SUFFERING.

It is a pitiful sight to see 150,000 coal miners and many thousand other workers in various departments throwing down their tools and quitting work, even while delegates claiming to represent some millions of men who have toward the capital in search of relief. It is hard to say which is the less reasonable, the hope that strikes can sustain or advance wages at such a time, or the notion that personal apan assault upon royalty on the ground that the peals to a Democratic Congress can do any good. Sympathy such men do deserve, in full measure and running over, because they have not more intelligence than to look for relief from such steps. It is no comfort to reflect that, had the men who are now out of work voted wisely, they might be as prosperous as they were in 1802. In their blindness and weakness they are still brothers, and citizens upon whom American institutions must in part depend, and it is sad beyond all expression that prosperous years have brought them no further toward independence in labor or wisdom in the use of free institutions.

This is a time, most unfortunately for the workers, when the merits of any controversy between employers and employed have extremely little weight. The great army of the unemployed, seeking everywhere in desperation the means of getting food for wives and children, cannot always stop to question the wages offered. To them, something is better

necessary-for him to accept the nomination, the Czar of Russia, he has political and dynastic ward, and the millions who have employment the emergency arises William R. Grace will social obligations which he could discharge when a great body of workers is left without opportunity to labor. The organized laborers who were so certain, less than two years ago, The review of the legislative situation made paraging attacks apon men simply because their that their organizations alone secured them good by our Albany correspondent shows that a vast | industry, energy, skill and ability had made | wages and would protect them against any dethem rich. Mr. Reed suggested that some men cline, if they study events with open eyes, will acquire fortune by inheritance. He received see that the change of National policy which has the sharp reply that inheritance was not a thrown some millions of workers out of emcrime. "Oh! by no means," rejoined Mr. Reed; ployment has already driven down the wages of others from 10 to 40 per cent, in spite of remark may be made respecting the succession all the efforts of organizations. The political of the Duke of Edinburgh to the German Duchy | force which puts a million men out of wageof Saxe-Coburg. He has come honestly by his earning occupations is thus infinitely more powerful than any combination that can be formed. To prevent Democratic success in 1892 would upon the death of the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg. | have been worth more than a thousand millions to the wage-earners of this country in 1894, should go no further.

It is unhappily true that the consequences must go further if the proposed change of tariff memory of the Prince-Consort, whose son has is to take effect. Nothing can be gained by mincing words about the matter, nor is it one calculated to excite the sympathy of the Eng- sidered. Manufactures and other industries cannot by any possibility avoid a great reance with the amiable and virtuous Prince- duction of wages, if compelled to compete on with industries of other countries. The heavy reduction already sustained, which most of the workers have accepted in the hope that it would be temporary, is only the begianing of impressing their views upon the country, and it | what must come if the Democratic policy prevails. How far wages will have to fall in one branch of industry or another can be determined only after long and costly struggle and painful readjustment to new conditions. Some may be able to sustain themselves without further decline, but even in these branches the tremendous downward pressure which the presence of millions of unemployed men and women must exert will assuredly be felt.

Strikes at such a time, and with such sur roundings and conditions, are much less likely than usual to result in benefit to the workers They have almost everything against them, but most of all the feeling of employers that in existing circumstances it may be the safest course to quit business for a time and take no further risk until the future has been made more clear. It is a sad position for many who feel that they have rights which are disregarded; sadder still for those who have around them loved ones whom they cannot provide with food. But the sadness and the suffering appear to have been needed to teach Americans that this city. A special committee visited Albany they cannot with safety suffer their National pelicy to be dictated by foreign interests, or by men who ape for ign customs and worship

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Since the great relirend strikes in July, 1877, when one brave and clear-headed man stopped a panic, while railroad traffic was arrested over half the Continent, it has been a sort of axion in the Street that strikes need not be regarded by anybody. History sometimes repeats, but itself, and when strikes are only the outcome of continuing conditions, it may not be safe to ignore ers and during the past week of workers in many other textile mills, the strike by which jurisdiction greater than the Board of Educa- traffic on the Great Northern road is arrested, But the bill as modified by the the numerous strikes in the building trades in ors cities, which have been extensive ento affect the demand for structural forms of ire and steel, and the far greater strike of bituminous coal miners, said to be 150,000 in number, are all the natural result of conditions change in the policy of the Government. do not dare to restore the rate of wages formerly paid, but the same ignerance and spirit which How far these will affect the business transacted | again, Giants, in Washington, and do better. o one can judge as yet. Any one of the strikes may be settled in a day, but neither the downs | The Senate has wisely authorized an investi The commendable features presented by the ward tendency of wages nor the disposition to gation by a sub-committee of the Judiciary Com-500 82. They cover all sorts of charges. More new measure are that it reduces the endless resist that tendency will be clear d away at once. mittee of the charges preferred by various Civil week railroad stocks only 61 cents per \$100 in | Flower and the Civil Service Commissioners have appointment of teachers by the different trus | the general average, while trust stocks have adters to a minimum. This change will make the vanced 37 cents, and it is claimed that this is other reasonable course was open. While Demaltogether because money is so abundant and nobody can find other profitable use for it. But men would sell very quickly, and let their money He idle, if they were satisfied that prices were tees in the interests of the city at large. The going to decline. The truth is that Wall Street

has a fixed blea that the passage of any tariff and everybody is calculating that he can then sell on the rise. It is an old story that an expected rise under such circumstances rarely arrive. The whole theory that business must improve with any settlement, "removing present uncertainties," is open to question. The pending bill would substitute fifty new uncertainties for one that now exists. Nobody could tell, in many branches of business, what he could manutake some months to find out. The general disposition, particularly with labor controversies threatening on every side, would be to take as little risk as possible until the new conditions of manufacture and trade had been determined by experience. Much of the improvement since January has been due to assurance that a season's work could be done before new duties could take effect, and how much of it would then be lost cannot now be determined.

Accounts from all parts of the country show that there has been actual increase in sales of goods to consumers; that is, the distribution of goods ordered one, two or three months ago is in progress. But there appears no such increase in the orders given for production of other goods. On the contrary, the number of works closing has been unusually large during the last week, in cotton and woollen manufactures clearly exceeding the number resuming work or increasing force. Orders for the spring trade are being filled rapidly, but orders for the fall trade are as yet far below the usual mark and do not expand. It is evident that many mills are just now hesitating whether to go on with orders as yet insufficient for a profitable season, trusting to good fortune for more, or to stop at once until the situation is clearer. The impression presought work in vain are trudging wearily vailing a week or two ago that the pending Tariff bill would not be passed has apparently weakened, and this, with the likelihood of labor troubles, checks improvement.

In metal manufactures no advance appears. but some weakness, and heavy sales of Bessemer iron at about \$10 at Pittsburg, if evidence that some think prices will go no lower, are equally evidence that much has been produced in the expectation of a demand which does not appear, The extreme economy of railways, such as is shown by the reduction of operating expenses on St, Paul to 57.7 per cent, stops purchases of railway and other material, and building strikes check demand for structural work, while the sudden activity in wire rods, nalls and barbed wire, appears to have filled up the market. In cotton goods there is no advance in price, but in print cloths a slight yielding, and in woollens extremely low prices are offered to get rid of spring stocks remaining, while new prices on flannels are 5 to 10 per cent below last year. Sales of wool are slightly larger than last year without any advance in price to bring more wool forward. The decrease in shipments of boots and shoes was but 9 per cent for the week, owing

of the force is unemployed. Exports of gold last week were \$3,645,808, though \$711,804 arrived from abroad in transit, circumstances it may be necessary-actually by marriage with the Emperor of Germany and | work, the wages of others inevitably tend down- | and exports of silver were \$657,344. Over \$7,000,- 000 gold has gone abroad in two weeks, although merchandise exports are 10 per cent larger than last year, while imports at New-York for three weeks of April have been 41.7 per cent smaller. This carries forward the teaching of the official report for March, made last week, which showed net exports of merchandise \$4,727,896, of gold \$2,929,241, and of silver \$2,842,320. Foreigners have at least been sending hither securities in larger amount than they have taken hence, though some purchases of good bonds are reported. There is no increase in commercial loans, and the lowest rate ever known, 2% per cent, has been made in some cases. Money tinues to come hither from the interior, \$2,459,-

was taken from the Treasury Speculation has been dull, and wheat a shade lower, nothwithstanding decrease in Western reelpts Corn is higher, also pork products, while cotton has been unchanged, although 161,-621 bales have come into sight this month, against 145,469 for the same time last year; exports have been smaller than a year ago, and takings of spinners 20 per cent smaller. While it s said that gold exports are of no conseque the fact that gold goes instead of wheat at 62.62 cents or cotton at 7.56 cents certainly has a meaning. Meanwhile the decrease in exchanges through clearing houses was last week about 27 the terms fixed by the Democratic tariff bill | per cent, slightly larger than in the two previous

> Divver has not yet been ousted from Tammany Hail, nor has Tammany Hall in any way expressed its condemnation of the appalling frauds committed by Tammany men at the last election. The truth of the matter is that every Tammany leader is responsible for these frauds; directly or indirectly, every Tammany leader encouraged these frauds; and even if Tammany permitted the trial and conviction of certain obscure and insignificant tools of its leaderr, who were caught in the most reckless and andacious violations of the law at the poils, the Tammany leaders are entirely responsible for these crimes and these criminals. Every Tammany leader is determined to carry every election for Tammany Hall if it can be done by the use of the vitest frauds on the largest cate possible. Tammany thrives by fraud, and by fraud alone; and every member of Tammany Hall is therefore a participant in fraud, and a bentlefary of fraud.

Governor Tillman State barkceper of South Carolina, is out of a job.

The Town Board of Gravesend do not intend to let John Y. McKane's accounts go unsettled. That magnate had his own way in all the town's business for years, and though it has never been harmed that he was personally dishonest, his management of the public moneys was so unbusinesslike and his accounts are so much mixed up that a searching investigation is nec-Now that the town is no longer Mc-Kane's pocket borough, there is no reason why the lights should not be turned on fully.

It is to be hoped that George Gould will race the Vigilant in European waters. We should like to see what our crack heat could do on the

Every city of the first rank should have a wellappointed zoological garden. Such collections have genuine educational value and are most attractive additions to the means of recreation and amusement which should be provided for the people. The bill now before the Legislature to stabilsh such a garden in one of the new parks has been carefully drawn and it should not be erlooked in the rush of business which always omes at the close of a session. The men named as promoters and directors of the enterprise are citizens of cultivation and public spirit. Their which existed ever since business was prostrated | reputation for business ability is a guarantee that the proposed garden would be a credit to the With that change still in progress, employers city and a source of perennial pleasure to young

The Glants did not open the baseball race with exactly a "winning streak," but that long all forced downward toward the free trade level, race is not over yet by several months. Try

> repeatedly violated the Civil Service laws. No ocrats were in control of the Legislature as well as the State Government little attention was paid to Civil Service laws and regulations; in fact, the entire principle of Civil Service was openly flouted. The proposed investigation cannot fall to bring to light a mass of interestina and important facts.

The State Department holds that those citizens of the United States who signed the oath to oppose the restoration of the Hawailan monarchy are no longer Americans. Well, they will be when we take in the Hawaiian Islands.

The only female treasurer of a municipality in Kansas waltzes gayly into conspicuity as a defacture, buy or sell with profit, and it would faulter in the sum of \$1,300 which has probably been expended in back hair, spring bonnets and slik dresses, and is therefore trrecoverable in any form available as currency or good collateral. If she had been a man and of like predilections she would probably have stolen twice as much in half the time and invested it in solider if less ornamental securities. But considering her sex and the moderate resources of Fort Scott she did pretty well and may run for the office again by way of vindicating her administration.

PERSONAL.

E. H. Sothern, the actor, who was taken seriously ill the other day, is getting better.

Many buttons are to be seen adorning the lapels of Congressmen's coats, but fortunately there are very few of the kind that Representative Richarddiagonal cross of blue with its white stars on a ground of red. It is a souvenir of the Confederate bluouac recently held at Murfreesboro, in Mr. Rich-ardson's State. bears the stars and bars of the Confederacy-the

The medal given annually to the best marksmen in the National Guard of the District of Columbia was awarded to Colonel Cecil Clay, a one-armed Department of Justice, and when at war is Major of one of the battalions of the local militia. His average at the weekly tests was higher than that of any other competitor. man, who, when at peace, is chief clerk of

Shakespeare's birthday will be observed to-day in Chicago by the unveiling of William Ordway Partridge's statue of the great poet in Lincoln Park. Ex-Senator, now Representative, Blair, of New-

Hampshire, has found out that it sometimes pays to be a specialist. He has been asked, and has consented, to identify himself prominently with an inebriate asylum in Washington. He announces that he owns no stock in the concern, and does not intend to put any money in it, but thinks that his prominence in the cause of temperance will give value to his indorsement of the institution.

"The Philadelphia Record" tells the following interesting story:

That veteran but still charming actress, Mrs John Drew, recently had an experience that was as unique as it was pleasant. She was playing in a Southern town and accepted an invitation to attend a reception. Her hostess urged her to be sure to keep the engagement, 'because an old gentleman formance on any stage and remembers it distinctly, though he was only three years old at the time." She refused to tell his name, and Mrs. Drew says thought of nothing else for three days, even she thought of nothing else for three days, even dreaming of the old gentleman. Finally, the day came, and at the door of the house Mrs. Drew encountered her old friend, Joseph Jefferson, who said to her: Just fancy, I am to meet an old indy here to-day who saw me act the first time I ever appeared on the stage. I'm quite excited over it. When they got inside, the hostess confessed that she had tried her little ruse in order to get both the artists to attend, and Jefferson admitted that Mrs. Drew had attended his first appearance on any stage." to a decrease last year, but about 16 per cent

NOTES FROM LONDON

DRAMATIC BENEVOLENCE AND DRA MATIC ART-"GENERAL" BOOTH AND HIS NEW SPONSORS-LE CARON'S FUNERAL-MR. GLADSTONE'S HEALTH.

London, April 14 If Mr. Comyns Carr had remained what he long was, merely an excellent writer on art and other high matters, he would probably have escaped the opportunity of presiding over the 000 last week, while about as much exported gold annual dinner of the Dramatic and Musical Benevolent Fund. When he became a manager, this and many other splendid rewards awaited him. The stage is now a pinnacle from which he who controls it surveys mankind, I he does not look down on the world, the world looks up to him. Mr. Comyns Carr deserves, anybody deserves, all that comes to him, He to almost the ideal manager. Not, indeed, an actor, but everybody cannot be an actor, though most of us would like to be, on condition-this is the really important point-of becoming an Irvin or an Alexander or a Tree. But Mr. Care though not an actor of plays, is a writer of play and has had a long experience in the practical management of the theatre, as adviser to the titular manager. This, tempered and illuminated by a fine literary sense and genuine critical sin is a good equipment for the business of conducting a theatrical speculation; for that is what management means, unless you prefer to call a a lottery. The chief business at one of these public

dinners is of course the making of speeches It is wormwood to the Radical who sees that the old toast to the "Houses of Parliament" is still given in the old plural form, and that a Peer. . hated Peer, was called upon to respond for the House of Lords. The hated Peer was Lord Cork. It is of course only in his character of hereditary legislator that he is nated. Personally, he is liked. But to be a hereditary legislator is now, in Radical eyes, to be everything that is odious and unfit for any public function what. ever. Yet Lord Cork, who is Master of the Horse in the present government, might almost be pardoned for being a Peer, for he is, first, a Liberal Peer, and, secondly, he discoursed good Liberalism. The Lords, he said, were actuated by one desire-to do the best they could for the welfare of the country. It is not a bad platform to stand on, por is i, the worse when he adds that it would be the endeavor of the Lords, now as in the past, to keep touch with the people. To that extent politics are tolerated in connection with the drama And how are you going to draw a broad Hre of severance between the two Houses of Parliament when you find that the response for the House of Commons is made by the Matquis of Granby, M. P.? Lord Granby is, of course, a Commoner, but he will have to relinquish that proud title some day, and go to another place as Duke of Rutland. He is one of those heirs to a peerage for whom, as well as for themselves, three of his friends and colleagues in the House of Commons have lately been pleading in the "Nineteenth Century." But fate is inexorable, and they must all presently relinquish their sents as elected representatives of the people, and take those seats in the hereditary chamber to which the constitution of this country calls them.

It was Mr. Sydney Grundy, the dramatist, who responded for the Drama. If not a dramatist in the sense in which that word is applied to great writers, he is, at least, a writer some of which have been successful. Mr. Comyns Carr himself has produced one of them; which is more than he has yet done for one of his own. Mr. Grundy's speech has curious points. At moments, he is almost as much a Democrat as Lord Cork himself. He declared that the only red progress was the progress made by the public Perhaps he meant with the public. "There are some superfine persons who affect to despise success,-at any rate, the success of other ye ple":--an epigram whereof the barb is left b rankle in the breast of Mr. Oscar Wilde. R rankles the less now, I suppose, since that eccentric personage has of late years schooled himself to endure with an appearance of philoophical composure the "ignominy of success"

Curious also is the statement about the late Mr. Henry Pettitt, "who wrote forty or fifty plays, only about one of the entire number being human being name the name of a single one of these forty or fifty plays, all successful but one? Could anybody read one of them in print? Was any one ever printed? Yet, if we are to believe Mr. Grundy, fifteen of them were often being played simultaneously. If we are to believe the records of Somerset House, Mr. Pettitt died worth a quarter of a million. Such is the reward of a successful appeal to the public; and, perhaps, of a belief that all real progress is made by the public. The apophthegm is the more comfortable since it seems to relieve the dramatio writer from the obligation of making any progress himself.

On the more pressing and, perhaps, burning question of the theatrical hour Mr. Grundy's remark is also worth considering. He sums it up as "the young lady of fifteen." He had much better have said the young lady of seventeen to twenty. Is the serious drama to be sacrificed to her? Are certain topics, or the treatment of certain topics in a particular way, to be banished from the stage in deference to the young lady of all ages and of both sexes? To say that, is to say, in Mr. Grundy's opinion, a monstrous thing. "But," adds he, not without emphasis, "it is an equally monstrous thing that nearly every new serious play produced in London should be & play to which that young lady cannot possibly be taken." That is the problem; an effete drama, or an impossible drama for the young lady.

I do not think that the dilemma need be stated quite so sharply. Mr. Grundy omits an element which he ought to include. Take the "Second Mrs. Tanqueray." for example, that latest "success with the public" which Mr. Pinero wrote, and Mr. Alexander produced, and Mrs. Patrick Campbell and Mr. Alexander acted. The theme and the handling of it are immoral and morbid, but there is on the stage something worse than immorality or absurdity or morbid views, and that is the squalid vulgarity which pervades the play; a squalid vulgarity and grossness of thought, of action, of incident, and of dialogue. Against immorality the public will easily protect itself; against the ignoble not so easily, and this play is ignoble. But the critics, or some of them, acclaim it as a masterpiece The public throngs to the theatre. The manager fills his treasury. The actors win fame by de picting the impossible and the ignoble with much talent. What then becomes of Mr. Grundy's theory about the only real progress depending on the public? It is democratic, it is flattering to the average man and woman. It is adroit in one who appeals to the public. Is it true?

"General" Booth has reached, or, I believe completed, his sixty-fifth year, and has received a certificate of good conduct from no less a person than the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Sir William Harcourt seizes the occasion to express his admiration of the General's service in the cause of humanity. He admires the "noble and successful work he has done for the redemption of the poor and the miserable from the burden of poverty and vice." That is creditable to the emotional side of the Chancellor's nature; on the other hand, such a testimony puts aside the opinion of the experts, or some of them, who hold that the general result of Mr. Booth's work has been to pauperize and demoralize the classes he meant to benefit. That is a matter of controversy into which I do not wish to enter. It is fair to Mr. Booth that he should have whatever advantage may accrue to him from the evidence of the eminent statesman who presides over the finances of this country. Not fair that